CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

   a substrate;

   a first electrode disposed on the substrate;

   a second electrode disposed over the first electrode;

   at least one organic functional layer sandwiched between the first electrode and the second electrode; and

   at least one buffer pad, which is nonconductive and is disposed in a pixel area sandwiched between the first electrode and the second electrode, wherein a height difference between the buffer pad and the first electrode is predetermined.

2. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, further comprising:

   a separating layer having predetermined height and disposed on the first electrode to separate the pixel areas.

3. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 2, wherein the separating layer is nonconductive.

4. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the buffer pad is formed by utilizing one method selected from the group consisting of sputtering method and ion plating method.

5. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the buffer pad is made of at least one selected from the group consisting of photoresist material, polymer material, and small molecular material.

6. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the total area of the buffer pad is less than 10% of that of the total area of the pixel.

7. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the substrate is at least one selected from the group consisting of glass substrate, plastic substrate, and flexible substrate.

8. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode is at least one selected from the group consisting of transparent conductive metal oxide electrode, indium-tin oxide (ITO) electrode, aluminum-zinc oxide (AZO) electrode, and indium-zinc oxide (IZO) electrode.

9. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode is formed by utilizing one method selected from the group consisting of sputtering method and ion plating method.

10. An electrode substrate for an organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

a substrate;

an electrode disposed on the substrate and has a plurality of pixel areas; and

at least one buffer pad, which is nonconductive and is disposed in the pixel areas, wherein a height difference between the buffer pad and the electrode is predetermined.

11. The electrode substrate of claim 10, further comprising:

a separating layer, which has a predetermined height and is disposed on the electrode to separate the pixel areas.

12. The electrode substrate of claim 11, wherein the separating layer is nonconductive.

13. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the substrate is at least one selected from the group consisting of glass substrate, plastic substrate, and flexible substrate.

14. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the electrode is at least one selected from the group consisting of transparent conductive metal oxide electrode, indium-tin oxide (ITO) electrode, aluminum-zinc oxide (AZO) electrode, and indium-zinc oxide (IZO) electrode.

15. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the electrode is formed by utilizing one method selected from the group consisting of sputtering method and ion plating method.

16. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the buffer pad is formed by utilizing one method selected from the group consisting of sputtering method and ion plating method.

17. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the buffer pad is made of at least one selected from the group consisting of photoresist material, polymer material, and small molecular material.

18. The electrode substrate of claim 10, wherein the total area of the buffer pad is less than 10% of that of the total area of the pixel.